Art. XIV.—*On some New Species of Victorian Marine Mollusca.*

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(With Plates XLVI.-XLVII).

[Read 13th July, 1911.]

The present paper describes one new genus and eight new species, figures of which are also given.

We are again indebted to Mr. E. C. Joshua for his skilful photographs, from which the plates have been prepared.

Aclis pellucida, sp. nov. (Pl. XLVI., Fig. 4).

Shell acicular, white, semitransparent, longitudinally ribbed. Whorls eleven, rounded, gradually and regularly increasing in size. Apex rounded; the first two whorls are smooth, the remainder are crossed by numerous fine rounded threads, which run in a slightly oblique direction from left to right; the interspaces are about the same breadth as the threads; under the lens there is an indication of faint spiral threads on the lower whorls. Suture well defined. Mouth ovate. Outer lip joins at the centre of the body whorl. Columella regularly curved to the axis of the shell.

Dimensions of Type.—Length, 4.0; breadth, 0.82 mm.

Locality.—Dredged between Phillip and French Islands, Western Port, in about six fathoms. Port Albert (T. Worcester).

Obs.—This delicate little shell in general appearance resembles *Turbonilla fusca*, A. Adams, but is much smaller and narrower.

Type in Mr. Gatliff's collection.

Odostomia victoriae, sp. nov. (Pl. XLVI., Fig. 2).

Shell elongate, acicular, white. Whorls nine, exclusive of the heterostrophe protoconch. The whorls are slightly convex, and appear to be smooth, but under the lens numerous slight en-

circling incised lines are discernible, that at the periphery of the body whorl being well defined. Suture incised. Mouth ovate. Outer lip sharp. Inner lip slightly everted. There is a moderately strong ascending columellar-plait, situated well within the mouth.

Dimensions of Type.—Length, 7 ; breadth, 2.60 mm.

Locality.—Port Albert (Thos. Worcester).

Obs.—A thin vitreous shell of a regularly tapering form.

Type in Mr. Gatliff's collection.

Turbonilla portseaensis, sp. nov. (Pl. XLVI., Fig. 1).

Shell milky-white, solid, imperforate. Sutures well defined. Whorls nine, including a produced, two-whorled, heterostrophe protoconch. They are rounded, slightly shouldered, straightly, longitudinally ribbed, the penultimate bearing about twenty-two. These ribs are prominent, shining, just project at the shoulder, and continue to the base, where they cross a faint carination, gradually vanishing as they approach the columella. They are separated by deep interstices of similar breadth. Close, uniform, interstitial, spiral striation further ornaments the whorls. The basal interstices are similarly striate, the striae of base and body-whorl being more numerous than those on the preceding whorls. Aperture ovate, inner lip slightly reflected. Outer lip acute.

Dimensions of Type.—Length, 4.5 ; breadth, 1.5 mm.

Locality.—Portsea (type) ; Shoreham.

Obs.—A graceful form, milky-white colour, and ornate sculpture. The interstitial striation serves as a useful recognition mark, and in this respect somewhat recalls *Odostomia kreffti*, Ang.

Type in Mr. C. J. Gabriel's collection.

Jeffreysia wilfredi, sp. nov. (Pl. XLVI., Fig. 3).

Shell oblong-ovate, white, vitreous, thin, smooth, transparent. The axial pillar may be plainly seen. Whorls four, tipped with a broad, dome-shaped apex ; they are ventricose, and rapidly increase, the body-whorl occupying about three-fourths of the

shell. Sutures impressed. If microscopically and transparently viewed, faint irregular ridges will be seen to encircle the whorls crossed by feeble lines of growth. Aperture about half the length of shell, ovate, rounded anteriorly. Peristome thin, entire, inner lip slightly reflected, behind which appears a slight umbilical chink.

Dimensions of Type.—Length, 2 ; breadth, 1 mm.

Locality.—Ocean beach, near Point Nepean.

Obs.—A small, transparent, rissoa-like shell. The specimens show variation, one being slightly larger than the type, its much rounder body-whorl comprising about four-fifths of the shell. Very few species of genus *Jeffreysia* exist, and it is interesting to note its occurrence in Australian waters, where, as far as we know, the present is the first record. This genus was placed by Alder in the family *Littorinidae*. Named in honour of the author's son, Wilfred E. Gatliff.

Type in Mr. C. J. Gabriel's collection.

Lucina mayi, sp. nov. (Pl. XLVII., Figs. 8-12).

Shell creamy-white, flatly convex, subequilateral. Beaks small, acute, slightly elevated. Lunule elongate and well defined. Escutcheon long and narrow, impressed. Sculpture of fine, sharp, concentric lamellae, with much wider interspaces, which become closer as they approach the ventral margin. Radial sculpture comprising irregular riblets, plainly seen under the lens, which traverse the concentric interspaces. Both valves present these features. On the right valve a shallow flexuosity is observed at the posterior dorsal area. The concentric lamellae continue to the post-dorsal margin. Hinge normal, muscular impressions well defined, with the pallial line easily discernible.

Dimensions of Type.—Length, 9 ; breadth, 8 ; depth of single valve, 1.75 mm.

Locality.—Dredged off Point Cook, Port Phillip, about eight fathoms.

Obs.—The species has not been obtained by us in pairs, opposite valves of similar dimensions being selected as the type. It has an ally in *L. brazieri*, Sow., from which it differs in the

possession of radial sculpture and much sharper lamellae. One valve exceeds the type measuring 11 x 10 mm. Dedicated to the esteemed Tasmanian conchologist, Mr. W. L. May.

Type in Mr. C. J. Gabriel's collection.

Edenttellina, n. g.

Shell small, flattened, broadly ovate, inequilateral, posterior side longer and broader, hinge-line short, without teeth. Shining outside, and inside vitreous. Thin and fragile. Right valve only has an incurved projection of a rounded form just over the umbone, and directed to the front; it overlaps the left valve.

Type *E. typica*, Gatliff and Gabriel.

Edenttellina typica, sp. nov. (Pl. XLVI., Figs. 5-6).

Shell small, flattened, broadly ovate, very inequilateral, posterior side longer and broader. Slightly convex. Translucent, yellow. Slight irregular concentric sculpture. Posterior side somewhat swollen, dorsal margin arched. Shining outside and vitreous inside. Thin and fragile. The right valve only has an incurved projection of a rounded form proceeding from the umbone, it forms a coil, and overlaps the left valve. Ventral margin nearly straight. Hinge line short, without teeth.

Dimensions of Type.—Ant. post. diameter, 3.; dorso-ventral diameter 1.9 mm.

Locality.—Portsea, Port Phillip, (type) Ocean Beach, Point Nepean; Shoreham.

Obs.—We have not yet obtained the species in pairs, valves of similar dimensions being utilised as the type. We have obtained odd valves from other localities on our coast, during a period extending over more than ten years, some being of about twice the dimensions of the type, but in poorer condition.

Another species of the genus has been dredged off Hope Island, North Queensland, by Mr. C. Hedley. It is larger, broader, and not so inequilateral. We refrain from describing it, as Mr. Hedley desired to reserve to himself the description of shells obtained during that expedition.

Type in Mr. Gatliff's collection.

Cuna planilirata, sp. nov. (Pl. XLVII., Figs. 13-17).

Shell small, white, glossy, rather inflated, subequilateral, aequivalve, semitransparent. Beaks prominent. Prodissoconch small, smooth. Dorsal margins straight, ascending so as to almost form a right angle. Ventral margin much rounded. Lunule and escutcheon elongate and inconspicuous. Valves sculptured with numerous, close, concentric ridges, which are flattish, and continue to the ventral margin, this sculpture being clearly seen from within. Muscle scars evident. The pallial line, owing to the transparency of the shell, is not easily followed, but may be observed in worn specimens. Inner margin not denticulate.

Dimensions of Type.—Length, 2.50; breadth, 2.25; depth of single valve, 1 mm.

Locality.—Dredged between Phillip and French Islands, Western Port; about 5 fathoms.

Obs.—In general contour and ornament the species somewhat recalls *Neolepton antipodum*, Filhol, but is immediately separable by the hinge characters. The shell varies in colour, specimens of a pinkish hue having been obtained. The present one adds another species to our scanty representation of the genus. The genus, erected by Hedley in 1902, includes many species from Australian waters, and embraces such extreme forms as *C. praecalva*, Hedley, and *C. hamata*, Hedley and May. The generic location of small bivalves has in many instances proved a matter of considerable difficulty, and we think the diversity of characters allowed and described in many species of *Cuna* by the author of the genus will enable us to class under it some shells which we have hitherto been unable to place. The hinge characters alone show great variation, and this species is no exception, the cardinal tooth, though triangular, being very elongated.

Type in Mr. C. J. Gabriel's collection.

Montacuta nitens, sp. nov. (Pl. XLVII., Fig. 7).

Shell minute, white, shining, very inequilateral, smooth, swollen at the umbones, which are inconspicuous and situated near the front, equivalve.

Dimensions of Type.—Anterior-posterior diameter, 1.5 ; dorso-ventral diameter, 1.15 mm.

Locality.—Ocean beach, Flinders (type) ; San Remo.

Obs.—This is a simple, minute, white shell of rounded-oval form.

Type in Mr. Gatliff's collection.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES XLVI. AND XLVII.

Fig. 1.—Turbonilla portseaanensis, sp. nov.
2.—Odostomia victoriæ, sp. nov.
3.—Jeffreysia wilfredi, sp. nov.
4.—Aclis pellucida, sp. nov.
5.—Edenttellina typica, sp. nov., exterior.
6.—Edenttellina typica, sp. nov., interior.
7.—Montacuta nitens, sp. nov.
8 and 9.—Lucina mayi, sp. nov., interior.
10 and 11.—Lucina mayi, sp. nov., exterior.
12.—Lucina mayi, sp. nov., sculpture.
13.—Cuna planilirata, sp. nov. Exterior of type.
14 and 15.—Cuna planilirata, sp. nov. Interior of another specimen.
16 and 17.—Cuna planilirata, sp. nov. Exterior of figs. 14 and 15.

All of the figures variously magnified.